

PROCLAMATION.

WE, THEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled, "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," passed on the 2d of July, 1859, is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in a notice what officers are to be elected. And also in pursuance of an Act of Congress prescribing and fixing one uniform day for holding elections for Electors, President and Vice President in all States of the Union, approved January 1848, therefore, I, HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do hereby

and, accordingly give this Public Notice to Electors of the said County of Adams, that an Election will be held on

Tuesday, the 4th day of November next

at which time TWENTY-SEVEN ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected.

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-House in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Levi Kreps, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Miller, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Lathimore and Huntington, the house of Caleb B. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonton and Liberty, the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by David Newcomer, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Siraban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Salsmith, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Bushy, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the

In the Third district, composed of the township of Mount Pleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situated at the cross-roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Tan Tarens, the other from Humberston to Haverer.

In the Fourth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School-house in Humberston.

In the Fifth district, composed of the township of Brough and township of Berwick, at the public School-house in Abbottston.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Jacob Leffever, in said township.

the township of Butler, at the public School house in Middletown, in said township.

And the election to be open between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon by public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who shall have attended at the last election for members of the General Assembly, shall attend and perform at the said election of Electors the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they are or shall be liable to at the election of members of the General Assembly.

And the Judges of the respective Districts aforesaid, are by the said act required to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Gettysburg, on the third day after the said day of Election, being Friday, the fifth day of November, then and there to perform the things required of them by law.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.
(Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.)
Oct. 13, 1856.

PROCLAMATION.

HERBERT the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER
President of the several Courts of Common
Pleas in the Counties comprising the Third
District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and
Terminor, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial
of all capital and other offenders in the
County of Adams, and SHERIFF R. REESMAN and JOHN
W. B. LEE, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Com-
mon Pleas, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer
and Terminor, and General Jail Delivery, for the
trial of all capital and other offenders in
the County of Adams, have issued their pro-
cess, bearing date the 26th day of August
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and fifty-six, and to me directed, for
publishing a Court of Common Pleas, and General
Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General
Jail Delivery, on Monday the 4th of September
at Berryburg, on Monday the 17th of November
next to come.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the
Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Comis-
sioners within the said county of Adams, that
they be then and there in their proper presences,
with the R. R. R. records, Inquisitions, Exam-
inations, and other Remembrances, to do those
things which to their offices and in that behalf
they shall be to do, and also, they who will
execute against the prisoners that are or
shall be in the Jail of the said County of
Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute
against them as shall be directed.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.

Oct. 13, 1856.

all kinds, just opened and for sale, very cheap at
SAMSON'S.

WINTER ROBES, just received, and for
 sale cheap at
SAMSON'S.

KEEP WARM.—I have just received a
 splendid assortment of Wool Under-
 suits and Drawers, which will be sold low at
 Oct. 6.
SAMSON'S.

Campfire Accident in Philadelphia.

A terrible accident, from burning fuel, occurred on Saturday evening week, at the house of Andrew Moore, in Philadelphia. The Daily News has the following particulars of the distressing affair:

Mrs. Moore, as is often done, was in the habit of filling a metal lamp with burning fluid, when one of her children, a small girl who was at her feet, pulled her dress. This, for a moment, diverted her attention from the lamp, and the flame coming in contact with the fluid, was ignited. In the fright of Mrs. Moore, she threw it from her and over the children, and the lamp being set fire to, the dresses of the children were in a blaze the next moment. The light and the cries of the family brought assistance, but three of the children were so dreadfully burned that two of them died in the course of the night, and a severely injured yesterday morning. One of these, a girl aged thirteen years, was not of the family. Her name was Ellen H. Lampton, from Washington, D. C., and was at the house on the night of the accident, and fell into the gutter in front of the house. The other two were named Emma H. Moore, aged eight years; Wilhelmina, aged 6 years; Rachel Moore, aged three years. A baby, Elmina Moore, aged one year, was badly burned, but not fatally. Mrs. Moore's injuries are severe, but not such as to cause any serious apprehensions.

Mrs. Moore was not at home at the time, but reached home soon after, and in his efforts to extinguish the flames, his hands were badly burnt. Mr. T. B. Rorbaugh and Mr. Charles Close were the first to reach the house after the alarm was given, and they succeeded in tearing the burning dress from one of the children, but not in time to save it from a dreadful death. Dr. S. K. Kimmery and Lewis, the latter of the U. S. Navy, were early at the scene of the disaster, but four of the children were burnt beyond the power of human skill to save, the fourth being considered in a dying state, and almost dead. A more terrible sight was never witnessed than the four children, so severely burnt that they were about this body and head. The eldest girl, Ellen Jane Lampton, retained her senses to the last, and prayed audibly just before she passed to breathe. The casualty caused the most intense excitement in the neighborhood in which it occurred, and the house was thronged with the curious all of yesterday. A most extraordinary fatality has attended the family of Miss Lampton; three or four years ago, her father, two brothers and an uncle were drowned, and some months ago her mother died. Time and again it has been impressed upon the public the danger of filling fluid lamps while burning, and yet, notwithstanding the numerous accidents that have occurred through the practice, it is still done. All mothers should remember the fearful warning in the calamity we have recorded.

Lost Island Sufferers.

A lady in Louisiana, writing from the scene of the last island calamity, says:

"People are recovering in a measure from the effects of the storm. There never was seen in the world a more awful calamity. You would hardly credit what I could tell you concerning it. One of the rescued died with us the other day. A Mr. R., who had been given up as lost irrecoverably. A reward was offered for his body, and friends mourning for him, when by the strangest change, he was discovered. He had floated upon a billiard table and landed on the marshes, which on this coast, are as uninhabitable as the sea itself. There, for ten days, he subsisted on snails, and one dead rat, which came floating along too. There in the blazing August sun—not a tree for miles and miles, not a shrub—nothing but the impassable and impuncturable sandbar, he survived every horror and lived in hope. To the providence of his benevolent Maker he was sought out by one solitary fishing boat, and rescued by his humane master, who doubtless, from the generosity within him, had been cruising about in the hope of doing some humane good. The scene which presented upon his unexpected arrival home was truly affecting. The news reached there a few moments before his own landing, when every negro rushed from the plantation; some jumped into the bayou and swam to meet the boat. They shouted, they laughed, danced, seized their master by the feet, legs, arms, neck and hands, kissed him wherever they could touch him, he kissing them in return. At last the overjoyed creatures, elevating him upon their shoulders, carried him off in triumph to the house."

An Old Man Burnt to Death.

A Pennsylvania exchange gives the following account of a horrible accident:

"On Friday afternoon last a horrible accident occurred in the village of Evansburg, Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, by which an old gentleman named John Slough, a resident of that township, was burnt to death. He was out riding with his daughter; the latter got out of the carriage in Evansburg to do an errand, leaving her father sitting in the carriage. During her absence the old gentleman struck a match for the purpose of lighting a cigar, but which he accidentally dropped among the straw in the bottom of the carriage, which immediately caught fire. The fire communicated to his clothing, and before assistance could be rendered they were entirely burnt from his body. He lived but a short time afterwards."

Melancholy Accident.—A melancholy case of suffering, resulting from roughness in play, is related in the Boston papers. It seems that some five months ago a bright, intelligent little fellow, some fourteen years of age, son of a respectable mechanic in East Boston, was playing after school, with a boy somewhat larger than himself, when the larger boy ran against him violently, and struck the toe of his foot against the corner of a table. The blow was so severe, that the little fellow was confined to his bed. There he remained for six or seven months, suffering the most extreme agony, and the bone of his leg to above the knee having decayed, it was at last necessary to amputate it, so the only possibility by which his life can be saved.

As an old lady in Iowa, while engaged in the work, was bitten on the leg of the back by a rattlesnake. The old lady was not hurt, but the snake had bitten her, and she was taken to the hospital.

Great Storm on Lake Michigan—Forty Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—There has been a severe storm on Lake Michigan for two days past. The report of the loss of the property of the Chicago Board of Trade is as follows: Forty lives were lost by the disaster, only three of these on board being saved.

Numerous schooners and other small vessels have been wrecked, but as far as known their crews were all saved.

Great Fire in the Michigan Scowmen.

We hear very distressing reports of suffering in Michigan in consequence of the dense smoke from the marsh and bays. In the vicinity of Battle Creek it is said that consumptive persons have died in spasms, cattle have succumbed and poultry dropped dead. Thousands of acres have been burnt over, and immense damage has been caused to property. —*Buffalo Courier.*

A Duel in Texas.—Wm. Autrey, known as "Doc Autrey," and Wm. Carson, fought a duel eight miles below Seguin last Saturday. They used double-barrel shot guns and six shooters, and commenced at a hundred and twenty paces apart, and continued advancing, and firing until within six or eight feet, when Carson was shot through with a six shooter ball and died in two hours. Autrey was not hurt, but some backshot struck him upon the first fire, the shot passed through his vest and shirt, just missing the skin. Autrey immediately left, and was pursued by the Sheriff of Guadalupe county, and overtaken sixty miles from Seguin, and brought back. We learn that several others are implicated as seconds. —*Austin State Times, Oct. 11.*

A Suspension Bridge is to be built across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, Missouri, to be eighty-four feet above high water mark, and more than a mile in length. The greatest distance between the towers will be 1800 feet, and the foundation of some of the towers will be 60 feet below the surface of low water. Mr. J. W. Bissell, of Rochester, N. Y., has received the appointment of engineer. The bridge is expected not to cost less than two millions of dollars.

A few months since the late Dr. John U. Warren died at St. Paul's church, Boston, the remains of his uncle, Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell in the battle of Bunker's Hill. The remains were placed in a stone urn, upon which an appropriate epitaph had been engraved. The skull was quite perfect, the arms still remaining. Behind one of the ears was seen an aperture, which indicated the place where the fatal ball entered which ended his brief but glorious career.

Horrible Death.—Capt. Bowman, of the ninth regiment U. S. A., stationed in the Yakima Valley, Oregon, recently became insane and escaped from his friends, who were accompanying him to the Dallas, and his dead body was subsequently found. A letter adds:

The wild beasts had eaten almost the entire flesh from his bones, leaving enough of identity to know that it was the remains of Captain B. The deceased was regarded as an efficient and excellent officer, and a good citizen. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his melancholy and untimely end.

Power of Enduring Cold.—The mysterious compensations by which we adapt ourselves to the climate are more striking here than in the tropics. In the polar zone the assault is immediate and sudden, and, unlike the insidious fatality of hot countries, produces its results rapidly. It requires hardly a single winter to tell who are to be hot-bed-makers and acclimatized men. Peterson, for instance, who has resided for two years at Uppasavik, seldom enters a room with a fire. Another of our party, George Riley, with a vigorous constitution, established habit of free exposure, and active, cheerful temperament, has so injured himself to the cold that he sleeps on any sledge journey without a blanket or any other covering than his walking suit, while the outside temperature is 30° degrees below zero. —*Dr. Kane's Journal.*

A Monument Donation.—Sylvester Lind, Esq., of Chicago, Illinois, has given to the trustees of the Presbyterian university, about to be erected at Forest Lake, some twenty-five miles north of Chicago, the magnificent sum of \$100,000, to be applied to that enterprise. The trustees have determined to call the institution the Lind University. The only condition prescribed by Mr. Lind in making the grant is, that \$10,000 shall be used for the benefit of professorships, and the income of \$90,000 shall be perpetually used in preparing young men for the ministry. The income may be used for the purpose of sustaining young men in any department of the University.

Child Robbed of Illing.—Mr. M. H. Parker, of Fayette county, Ky., lost forty-two miles and four fine horses, on Tuesday night, 14th ult., from poison administered by some miscreant.

"Taken Li."—A spy scene took place on Saturday last at the Horse Market. A farmer from Montgomery county came upon the ground with a pair of horses which he offered for sale. After a critical examination by two quite respectable looking men, an offer was made to him by them for their purchase at \$30 in money and a valuable gold watch claimed to be worth \$170. He accepted the offer upon condition that the two men would redeem the watch within two months, and the bargain being consummated, they gave him a paper to that effect, signed by John Smith and Samuel Jones, and took possession of the animals. Something about the watch, however, soon convinced our "country friend" that its value was about 170 cents instead of that many dollars, and he forthwith charged the two purchasers with swindling. While his anger was at its height, they quietly, before his face, disposed of the two horses for \$200 each, and pocketing the money walked off unmolested. The watch upon being taken to a jeweler was found as expected, to be worthless, and John Smith and Samuel Jones have since been seen nowhere. —*Phila. Ad.*

It is estimated that there are at present twenty-five thousand persons in the United States afflicted with insanity. The number in 1850, was 15,000, but the increase for 1850, was 10,000, but the increase was considered moderate.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

MONDAY, NOV. 3, 1866.

UNION

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JOHN C. FREMONT, or as voters may

MILLARD FILLMORE, select.

James Edwin.

Joseph Edwards,

George N. Jickert,

Mahlon H. Dickinson,

Wilson Jewell,

Albert G. Rowland,

William Darlington, M. D.,

Caleb N. Taylor,

William M. Baird,

Nicholas H. Shirk,

Simon Cameron,

John McCormick,

Smith B. Thompson,

Russell E. Lord,

Frederick E. Smith,

Abraham Updegraff,

Joseph D. Simpson,

Franklin Easton,

Edward Seall,

Wm. M. Stewart,

Alfred Patterson,

Benjamin C. Sawyer,

Lawrence L. McGuffin,

George W. Arnold,

James Skinner.

Voters, be on your guard!

We regret to learn, that some Buchanan

men in disguise have been sending into a

number of districts in our County, what is

termed a pure Fillmore Electoral ticket.

They are known and watched, and their la-

bor will be lost. Friends of Fillmore, by

rotting the Union Ticket, you gain much;

by voting for the Ticket those men would

give you, you give the State to Buchanan

beyond a doubt, and lose all! Watch your

tickets, therefore.

TAKE CARE!

Our friends should be careful in ex-

amining their Electoral Tickets, to see that

they have not more than twenty-seven names

on—should there be twenty-eight, the whole

Ticket would be vitiated. They may have

as many less as they please—but not more

than twenty-seven. Watch your tickets,

therefore, friends—and see that you have

the Union Ticket pure and unadulterated,

and the whole twenty-seven names upon it,

and no more.

Look at your Tickets!

We learn that portions of our County

have been divided with Electoral tickets

purporting to be for Fillmore, but really to

subvert the interests of Buchanan. Let

every true friend of our cause, therefore,

examine his Ticket, and see that it corre-

sponds with the one at the head of our pa-

per to-day, which is the Union Ticket, and

will be supported by every honest anti Bu-

chanan man in Pennsylvania. Be not im-

posed upon by any man—but see for your-

selves that you have the right ticket on Tues-

day.

Turn Out!

Rain or shine—warm or cold—it is the

duty of every man who feels an interest in

the welfare of our glorious institutions, and

is opposed to the extension of Slavery into

territory now free, to be at the polls on

Tuesday, and deposit his vote against the

wild, reckless conduct of the present Nation-

al Administration, that is now, by military

force, crushing freedom in Kansas—which

conduct Mr. Buchanan endorses by merg-

ing himself in the Cincinnati Platform!

Freemen! ONE MORE DAY FOR

YOUR COUNTRY!

The official return of the Congress-

ional vote has been published, and shows

a Democratic majority of only 1818!

How small an amount out of the immense

vote polled! How easily is this overcome!

And will it not be? Will not the citizens

of Adams, whose feelings are hostile to the

wild, reckless principles of Pierce, Buchan-

an and Co., lend their aid to redeem Penn-

sylvania from the burning disgrace of giv-

Election for Congress in this District.

[OFFICIAL.]

Adams, 2800

Franklin, 3368

Fulton, 985

Bedford, 2297

Junata, 1816

10224

6715

Reilly's majority, 509

Splendid Potatoes.

We were furnished last week, by our

good Whig friends, D. & J. ORNER, of

Meallan township, with a bushel of the

finest Potatoes we have ever had. They

are a beautiful article, and indeed choice

specimens of that necessary of life. They

are very large and firm, and as sound as

will be the plumper which those citizens

will place in the Meallan box on Tuesday

next, against Buchanan, Pierce, and the

Freedom-crushers in Kansas. Like the

beautiful, excellent they brought us, their

votes will be a Pink-eye to the Buchaneers.

Direct Line to Baltimore.

A daily mail is now carried through di-

rect to Baltimore, by way of Littlestown

and Westminster; and passengers and pack-

ages can be conveyed through. Our atten-

tion was called to this fact a day or two

ago, and we thought it would be proper to

let the public know it.

A large barn owned by James Hol-

land, in the rear of the Baptist Church, in

York, was fired on Tuesday night, about 7

o'clock. The recent rains and promptness

of the firemen saved the town from another

very serious fire.

Two boarding-houses on South Clark

street, Chicago, were burnt on Saturday

night week. The loss was heavy; and one

man was burnt up; two more missing, and

several children, who are presumed to have

shared the same fate. It is supposed to

have been the work of an incendiary.

The drying-house attached to Whip-

ple's powder-mill near Lowell, Mass., was

blown up on Monday last, killing two work-

men, who were at the time smoking their

pipes in the building. Smoking pipes in a

powder house! What a recklessness of life

—or consummate ignorance and thought-

lessness!

There is another revolution going on

in Mexico, and a number of skirmishes

have already taken place between the Gov-

ernment troops and the Revolutionists.

What an ill-fated country!

F. M. Reese, Esq., an old line Whig

of Alabama, who in the beginning of the

canvass felt himself compelled to advocate

the election of Mr. Buchanan, publishes a

letter in the Alabama Journal in which he

states his intention now to support Mr. Fill-

more.

A dispatch from Buffalo says the Hon.

Charles Emmons, a prominent county dele-

gate to the recent Whig Convention at Bal-

timore, publishes a letter repudiating Mr.

Fillmore, and announcing his determination

to support Colonel Fremont.

The opponents of Buchanan and Sla-

very have every reason to be encouraged.

The majority of the Democrats amounts to

only 2,733, and this majority is not in the

country, but to Philadelphia. The rural

districts have done well, but they can and

will do better. Bradford will give five

hundred more of a majority for the Union

Ticket. Allegheny and the other western

counties will do better than they have done.

The vote of Franklin will be at the polls.

The vote of Dauphin will be there likewise.

The nine hundred voters of Berks, who re-

mained at home in October, will go to the

polls and vote the Union Ticket. The

Quakers and Dunkers will go to the polls

and vote for FREMONT and Freedom. It

is well known that these religious sects sel-

dom vote, unless at a Presidential election,

and then only when roused by some great

moral question, like that of the extension

of human slavery. The freemen of the

country will save the State, in the same

way that the militia of Pennsylvania saved

the cause of liberty and independence in

the war of the Revolution.

Pennsylvania Congressmen Elected.

1. Thomas B. Florence, Dem.

2. Edward Joy Morris, Opp.

Camphene Accident in Philadelphia.

A terrible accident, from burning fluid, occurred on Saturday evening week, at the house of Andrew Moore, in Philadelphia. The Daily News has the following particulars of the distressing affair:

Mrs. Moore, as is often done, was in the act of filling a metal lamp while burning, with fluid, when one of her children, a small girl who was at her feet, pulled her dress. This, for a moment, diverted her attention from the lamp, and the flame coming in contact with the fluid, a whole quart being in the vessel, it was ignited. In the fright of Mrs. Moore, she threw it from her and over the children, and the carpet being set fire to, the dresses of the children were in a blaze the next moment. The light and the cries of the family brought assistance, but three of the children were so dreadfully burned that two of them died in the course of the night, and one early yesterday morning. One of these, a girl aged thirteen years, was not of the family. Her name was Ellen J. Lampton, from Washington, D. C., and was at the house on a visit. As soon as her dress caught she ran into the street and fell into the gutter in front of the house. The others were named Emma H. Moore, aged eight years; Wilhelmus, aged 6 years; Rachel Moore, aged three years. A babe, Elmina Moore, aged one year, was badly burned, but not fatally. Mrs. Moore's injuries are severe, but not such as to cause any serious apprehensions.

Mr. Moore was not at home at the time, but reached home soon after, and in his efforts to extinguish the flames, his hands were badly burnt. Mr. T. S. Fortesque and Mr. Charles Close were the first to reach the house after the alarm was given, and they succeeded in tearing the burning dress from one of the children, but not in time to save it from a dreadful death. Drs. Komerly and Laws, the latter of the U. S. Navy, were early at the scene of the disaster, but four of the children were burnt beyond the power of human skill to save, the fourth being considered in a dying state [and since dead]. A more terrible sight was never witnessed than the four children, so shockingly burnt as they were about the body and head. The eldest girl, Ellen Jane Lampton, retained her senses to the last, and prayed audibly just before she ceased to breathe. The casualty caused the most intense excitement in the neighborhood in which it occurred, and the house was thronged with the curious all of yesterday. A most extraordinary fatality has attended the family of Miss Lampton; three or four years ago, her father, two brothers and an uncle were drowned, and some months ago her mother died. Time and again it has been impressed upon the public the danger of filling fluid lamps while burning, and yet, notwithstanding the numerous accidents that have occurred through the practice, it is still done. All mothers should remember the fearful warning in the calamity we have recorded.

Last Island Sufferers.

A lady in Louisiana, writing from the scene of the Last Island calamity, says:

"People are recovering in a measure from the effects of the storm. There never was seen in the world a more awful calamity. You would hardly credit what I could tell you concerning it. One of the rescued died with the other day—a Mr. R., who had been given up as lost irrecoverably. A reward was offered for his body, and friends mourning for him, when by the strangest chance, he was discovered. He had floated upon a billiard table and landed on the marshes, which, on this coast, are so uninhabitable as the sea itself. There, for ten days, he subsisted on snails and oysters, and that, which came floating along too. There in the blazing August sun—not a tree for miles and miles, not a shrub—nothing but the impassable and impenetrable panhandle, he survived every horror and lived in hope. In the providence of his unsearchable Maker he was sought out by one solitary fishing boat, and rescued by its humane master, who doubtless, from the generosity within him, had been cruising about in the hope of doing some chance good. The scene which occurred upon his unexpected arrival home was truly affecting. The news reached them a few moments before his own landing, when every negro rushed from the plantation; some jumped into the bayou and swam to meet the boat. They shouted, they laughed, danced, seized their master by the feet, legs, arms, neck and hands, kissed him wherever they could touch him, he kissing them in return. At last the overjoyed creatures, elevating him upon their shoulders, carried him off in triumph to the house."

An Old Man Burnt to Death.

A Pennsylvania exchange gives the following account of a horrible accident:

"On Friday afternoon last a horrible accident occurred in the village of Evansburg, Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, by which an old gentleman named John Slough, a resident of that township, was burnt to death. He was out riding with his daughter; the latter got out of the carriage in Evansburg to do an errand, leaving her father sitting in the carriage. During her absence the old gentleman struck a match for the purpose of lighting a cigar, but which he accidentally dropped among the straw in the bottom of the carriage, which immediately caught fire. The fire communicated to his clothing, and before assistance could be rendered they were entirely burnt from his body. He lived but a short time afterwards."

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A melancholy case of suffering, resulting from roughness in play, is related in the Boston papers. It seems that some six months ago a bright, intelligent little fellow, some fourteen years of age, son of a respectable mechanic in East Boston, was playing, after school, with a boy somewhat larger than himself, when the larger boy ran against him violently, and struck the toe of his foot against the outer ankle-joint of the smaller boy. The wound was at first, apparently a slight one, but soon it began to grow serious, and the little fellow was confined to his bed. There he remained for six or seven months, suffering the most extreme agony, and the bone of his leg so above the knee having decayed, rendered it at last necessary to amputate it, as the only possibility by which his life can be saved.

An old lady in Iowa, who recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of the nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died. Corcoran's verdict, pronounced by squaw.

Great Storm on Lake Michigan—Forty Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—There has been a severe gale on Lake Michigan for two days past. The report of the loss of the propeller Toledo is confirmed. Forty lives were lost by the disaster, only three of those on board being saved.

Numerous schooners and other small vessels have been wrecked, but as far as known their crews were all saved.

Great Fires in the Michigan Scampos.

—We hear very distressing verbal accounts of suffering in Michigan in consequence of the dense smoke from the marsh and bog fires. In the vicinity of Battle Creek it is said that consumptive persons have died in spasms, cattle have suffocated and poultry dropped dead. Thousands of acres have been burnt over, and immense damage has been caused to property.—*Buffalo Courier.*

A Duel in Texas.

—Wm. Autrey, known as "Duck Autrey," and Wm. Carson, fought a duel eight miles below Seguin last Saturday. They used double-barrel shot guns and six shooters, and commenced at a hundred and twenty paces apart, and continued advancing and firing until within six or eight feet, when Carson was shot through with a six shooter ball and died in two hours. Autrey was not hurt, but some backshot struck him upon the first fire, but much spent to do any injury, and a pistol shot passed through his vest and shirt, just missing the skin. Autrey immediately left, and was pursued by the Sheriff of Guadalupe county, and overtook sixty miles from Seguin and brought back. We learn that several others are implicated as seconds.—*Austin State Times, Oct. 11.*

A Suspension Bridge is to be built across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, Missouri, to be eighty-four feet above high water mark, and more than a mile in length. The greatest distance between the towers will be 1800 feet, and the foundation of some of the towers will be 60 feet below the surface of low water. Mr. J. W. Bissell, of Rochester, N. Y., has received the appointment of engineer. The bridge is expected not to cost less than two millions of dollars.

A few months since the late Dr. John C. Warren disinterred from the family tomb under St. Paul's church, Boston, the remains of his uncle, Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell in the fight of Bunker's Hill. The remains were placed in a stone urn, upon which an appropriate epitaph had been engraved. The skull was quite perfect, the chin still remaining. Behind one of the ears was seen an aperture, which indicated the place where the fatal ball entered which ended his brief but glorious career.

Horrible Death.—Capt. Bowman, of the ninth regiment U. S. A., stationed in the Yakima Valley, Oregon, recently became insane and escaped from his friends who were accompanying him to the Dalles, and his dead body was subsequently found. A letter adds:

The wild beasts had eaten almost the entire flesh from his bones, leaving enough of identity to know that it was the remains of Captain B. The deceased was regarded as an efficient and excellent officer, and a good citizen. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his melancholy and untimely end.

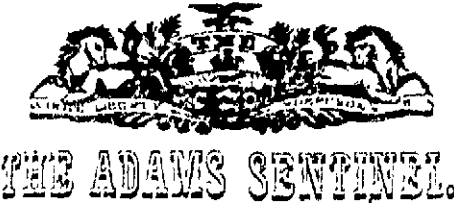
Power of Enduring Cold.—The mysterious compensations by which we adapt ourselves to the climate are more striking here than in the tropics. In the Polar zone the assault is immediate and sudden, and, unlike the insidious fatality of hot countries, produces its results rapidly. It requires hardly a single winter to tell who are to be heat-making and acclimatized men. Peterson, for instance, who has resided for two years at Uppervich, seldom enters a room with a fire. Another of our party, George Riley, with a vigorous constitution, established habits of free exposure, and active, cheerful temperament, has so tanned himself to the cold that he sleeps on our sledge journeys without a blanket or any other covering than his walking suit, while the outside temperature is 30 degrees below zero.—*Dr. Kane's Journal.*

A Munificent Donation.—Sylvester Lind, Esq., of Chicago, Illinois, has given to the trustees of the Presbyterian university, about to be erected at Forest Lake, some twenty-five miles north of Chicago, the munificent sum of \$100,000, to be applied to that enterprise. The trustees have determined to call the institution the Lind University. The only condition prescribed by Mr. Lind in making the grant is, that \$10,000 shall be used for the benefit of professors, and the income of \$90,000 shall be perpetually used in preparing young men for the ministry. The income may be used for the purpose of sustaining young men in any department of the University.

Cold Blooded Villainy.—Mr. M. H. Parker, of Fayette county, Ky., lost forty-two mules and four fine horses, on Tuesday night, 14th ult., from poison administered by some miscreant.

"Taken In."—A spy scene took place on Saturday last at the Horse Market. A farmer from Montgomery county came upon the ground with a pair of horses which he offered for sale. After a critical examination by two quite respectable looking men, an offer was made to him by them for their purchase at \$24 in money and a valuable gold watch claimed to be worth \$170. He accepted the offer upon condition that the two men would redeem the watch within two months, and the bargain being consummated, they gave him a paper to that effect, signed by John Smith and Samuel Jones, and took possession of the animals. Something about the watch, however, soon convinced our "country friend" that its value was about 170 cents instead of that many dollars, and he forthwith charged the two purchasers with swindling. While his anger was at its height, they quietly, before his face, disposed of the two horses for \$200 cash, and pocketing the money walked off unmolested. The watch upon being taken to a jeweler was found as expected, to be worthless, and John Smith and Samuel Jones have since been *non est.*—*Phila. Sun.*

It is estimated that there are at present twenty-five thousand persons in the United States afflicted with insanity. The number in 1850, as set down in the census report for that year, was 15,000, but this estimate was considered incorrect.



MONDAY, NOV. 3, 1856.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

JOHN C. FREMONT, or as voters may MILLARD FILLMORE, select.

James Irvin, Joseph Edwards, George N. Eckert, Malion H. Dickinson, Wilson Jewell, Albert G. Rowland, William Darlington, M. D., Caleb N. Taylor, William M. Baird, Michael H. Shirk, Simon Cameron, John McCormick, Smith B. Thompson, Russell F. Lord, Frederick E. Smith, Abram Undergraff, Joseph D. Simpson, Ezekiah Easton, Edward Seull, Wm. M. Stewart, Alfred Patterson, Benair C. Sawyer, Jacob Painter, Lawrence L. McGuinn, George W. Arnold, James Skinner.

Voters, be on your Guard!

We regret to learn, that some Buchanan-men in disguise have been sending into a number of districts in our County, what is termed a pure Fillmore Electoral ticket.—They are known and watched, and their labor will be lost. Friends of Fillmore, by voting the Union Ticket, you gain much; by voting for the Ticket those men would give you, you give the State to Buchanan beyond a doubt, and lose all! Watch your tickets, therefore.

TAKE CARE!

Our friends should be careful in examining their Electoral Tickets, to see that they have not more than twenty-seven names on—should there be twenty-eight, the whole Ticket would be vitiated. They may have as many less as they please—but not more than twenty-seven. Watch your tickets, therefore, friends—and see that you have the Union Ticket pure and unadulterated, and the whole twenty-seven names upon it, and no more.

Look at your Tickets!

We learn that portions of our County have been flooded with Electoral tickets purporting to be for Fillmore, but really to subvert the interests of Buchanan. Let every true friend of our cause, therefore, examine his Ticket, and see that it corresponds with the one at the head of our paper to-day, which is the Union Ticket, and will be supported by every honest anti-Buchanan man in Pennsylvania. Be not imposed upon by any man—but see for yourself that you have the right ticket on Tuesday.

Turn Out!

Rain or shine—warm or cold—it is the duty of every man who feels an interest in the welfare of our glorious institutions, and is opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory now free, to be at the polls on Tuesday, and deposit his vote against the will, reckless conduct of the present National Administration, that is now, by military force, crushing freedom in Kansas—which conduct Mr. Buchanan endorses by merging himself in the Cincinnati Platform!—Fremont: ONE MORE DAY FOR YOUR COUNTRY!

The official return of the Congressional vote has been published, and shows a Democratic majority of only 1818! How small an amount out of the immense vote polled! How easily is this overcome! And will it not be? Will not the citizens of Adams, whose feelings are hostile to the wild, reckless principles of Pierce, Buchanan and Co., lend their aid to redeem Pennsylvania from the burning disgrace of giving a majority for such principles. Friends of Fremont and friends of Fillmore! You can now vote your sentiments on the UNION TICKET, and they will be fairly represented, and tell effectually against the Cincinnati Platform. See to it, that every vote is polled—and the result cannot be doubtful.

They Don't Like It.—The leaders of the Buchanan party do not like the Union Electoral Ticket, because they see in its success the overthrow of their candidate for the Presidency. It will rally around the standard of freedom all the men in the State who are in heart opposed to the injurious measures of the present administration, and their votes will determine the contest in which we are now engaged. We do not wonder at their dislike. As long as they could purchase traitors to the cause, the game was in their own hands, but now that the prominent actors have been found out, and their plans exposed, the case with them is a desperate one. The bitter feeling exhibited by the opponents of Fremont to the Union Electoral Ticket, should be the best evidence the friends of our candidate could desire, that the measure is right and proper.—*Del. Co. Republican.*

Vote Early!

Election for Congress in this District.

	Reilly.	Penroy.
Adams,	2309	2268
Franklin,	3568	3925
Fulton,	985	673
Bedford,	2297	2174
Junata,	1315	1275
	10224	6715
Reilly's majority,	509	

Splendid Potatoes.

We were furnished last week, by our good Whig friends, D. & J. ORXEN, of Menallen township, with a bushel of the finest Potatoes we have ever had. They are a beautiful article, and indeed choice specimens of that *necessary of life*. They are very large and firm, and as sound as will be the plumper which those citizens will place in the Menallen box on Tuesday next, against Buchanan, Pierce, and the Freedom-crushers in Kansas. Like the beautiful esculent they brought us, their votes will be a *Pink-eye* to the Buchananers.

Direct Line to Baltimore.

A daily mail is now carried through direct to Baltimore, by way of Littlestown and Westminster; and passengers and packages can be conveyed through. Our attention was called to this fact a day or two ago, and we thought it would be proper to let the public know it.

A large barn owned by James Holland, in the rear of the Baptist Church, in York, was fired on Tuesday night, about 7 o'clock. The recent rains and promptness of the firemen saved the town from another very serious fire.

Two boarding-houses on South Clark street, Chicago, were burnt on Saturday night week. The loss was heavy; and one man was burnt up, two more missing, and several children, who are presumed to have shared the same fate. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The drying-house attached to Whipple's powder-mill near Lowell, Mass., was blown up on Monday last, killing two workmen, who were at the time smoking their pipes in the building. Smoking pipes in a powder house! What a recklessness of life—or consummate ignorance and thoughtlessness!

There is another revolution going on in Mexico, and a number of skirmishes have already taken place between the Government troops and the Revolutionists.—What an ill-fated country!

F. M. Reese, Esq. an old line Whig of Alabama, who in the beginning of the canvass felt himself compelled to advocate the election of Mr. Buchanan, publishes a letter in the Alabama Journal in which he states his intention now to support Mr. Fillmore.

A dispatch from Buffalo says the Hon. Charles Emmons, a prominent county delegate to the recent Whig Convention at Baltimore, publishes a letter repudiating Mr. Fillmore, and announcing his determination to support Colonel Fremont.

The opponents of Buchanan and Slavery have every reason to be encouraged.—The majority of the Democrats amounts to only 2,753, and this majority is not in the country, but in Philadelphia. The rural districts have done well, but they can and will do better. Bradford will give five hundred more of a majority for the Union Ticket. Allegheny and the other western counties will do better than they have done. The vote of Franklin will be at the polls. The vote of Dauphin will be there likewise. The nine hundred voters of Berks, who remained at home in October, will go to the polls and vote the Union Ticket. The Quakers and Dunkers will go to the polls and vote for FREMONT and Freedom. It is well known that these religious sects seldom vote, unless at a Presidential election, and then only when roused by some great moral question, like that of the extension of human slavery. The freemen of the country will save the State, in the same way that the militia of Pennsylvania saved the cause of liberty and independence in the war of the Revolution.

Many of the imported and colonized voters will leave the State. The Democrats need them in New Jersey and New York, and they think that the victory in Pennsylvania has been fought and won. Philadelphia has done the cause of freedom, right and justice, all the harm she can do. She has been the hot-bed of fraud, intrigue and treachery. Truly said Mr. Jefferson, "Great cities are eye-sores on the face of the body politic." The honest and intelligent freemen of the country will frustrate the machinations of city politicians. Courage, friends of liberty! and fight it out!—*Har. Tel.*

Clerical Monuments.—Rev. Ellis J. Newlin, formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, has recently been elected President of Delaware College, at Newark, Delaware.

Rev. Wm. T. Spauld, a predecessor of Mr. Newlin in the same pastoral charge, and lately Chaplain at the West Point Academy, we understand, has been called to the pastoral charge of the Dutch Reformed Church, in Jersey City, N. J., a large, wealthy and flourishing church.

Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of Dickinson College, has received a call to the Pastorate of the Associate Reformed Church, in Fayette street, Baltimore, which we learn he has accepted.

Pennsylvania Congressmen Elected.

1. Thomas B. Florence, Dem.
2. Edward Joy Morris, Opp.
3. James Landy, Dem.
4. Henry M. Phillips, Dem.
5. Owen Jones, Dem.
6. John Hickman, Dem.
7. Henry Chapman, Dem.
8. J. Glancy Jones, Dem.
9. Anthony E. Roberts, Opp.
10. J. C. Kunkel, Opp.
11. William L. Dewart, Dem.
12. John G. Montgomery, Dem.
13. William H. Dinnick, Dem.
14. Galusha A. Grow, Opp.
15. Allison White, Dem.
16. John A. Ahl, Dem.
17. Wilson Reilly, Dem.
18. John R. Edie, Opp.
19. John Covode, Opp.
20. William Montgomery, Dem.
21. David Ritchie, Opp.
22. Sam'l A. Parviance, Opp.
23. William Stewart, Opp.
24. James L. Gillis, Dem.
25. John Dick, Opp.

The Woolly-headed Babe.

Col. Curtin made a happy hit in his speech in the ratification meeting at Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening last. The speaker was describing the birth of the bantling brought forth by the Cincinnati Convention, and told it in his usual felicitous style; and then proceeded to picture Mr. Buchanan receiving it as its nurse (a peculiar occupation for such a dry old bachelor, as he added,) dangling it in his hands, and singing to it a paraphrase of the familiar old lullaby:

Push, my babe, lie still and slumber.
Pierce and Douglas guard thy bed;
Honest-illibers without number,
Swarm around thy woolly head.

The effect was electrical. The house came down in perfect roars, and it was a long time before the enthusiasm subsided sufficiently to enable the speaker to proceed with his remarks.

Hon. ANDREW STEWART, President of the late Fillmore State Convention, and elected at large on the Fillmore ticket, is out in favor of the Union Electoral ticket, and has withdrawn his name from the ultra Fillmore ticket. This announcement is made upon the authority of the *American Standard*, the home organ of Mr. Stewart. We have our doubts whether Sanderson will publish his withdrawal, as he will use the name of this gentleman to deceive the Fillmore party. We give Mr. Stewart great credit for his manliness in thus repudiating his man Friday (Sanderson) by repudiating the ticket he is endeavoring to secure votes enough for to give the State to Buchanan. We hope that all the honest friends of Mr. Fillmore will come out and support the Union Electoral ticket, as it affords the only hope of giving Mr. Fillmore any portion or all of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. Read what Mr. Stewart says:

Hon. A. Stewart, whose name stands at the head of the straight Fillmore electoral ticket, is for the Union ticket. He says every man who is not for Union is for Buchanan. This is his own remark to us and hundreds of others.

In Cincinnati and Hamilton county districts, Ohio, the Buchanan Congressmen (Pendleton and Groesbeck) were both elected, the opposition having separate candidates. The vote stood as follows, in the two Congressional districts:—Buchanan, 10,301; Fremont, 7,013; Fillmore, 6,831. Buchanan majority over Fremont, 2,333; Fremont over Fillmore, 1,582; opposition majority over Buchanan, 3,243. So goes it; the North always divided for the benefit of the Slave power. Nearly 4,000 votes to spare, and two Congressmen lost.

Importance of One Vote.

The importance of one vote in important political contests cannot be over estimated. He who hesitates to exercise the right of suffrage when great principles are at stake, is unjust to his convictions, to himself and to his country. Let the sluggish voter remember that he is not the only man who is likely to fail to discharge his duty. While he is faltering, hundreds of others are faltering too, each thinking that one vote will be of little moment, and thus thousands of votes may be lost to the cause of Right on Tuesday next.

More Specie Going!

The steamer Persia sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with nearly one million and a half of dollars in specie.

We are happy to learn, from a reliable source, that the health of the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has improved, and that, although his entire recovery will be necessarily slow, yet there is no reasonable doubt that he will be able, during the coming session of the Senate, to resume his duties in that body.

Disastrous Fire.—The most disastrous fire which has occurred at Norfolk (Va.) since 1848 took place on Sunday morning, and the amount of property destroyed is estimated at twenty or eighty thousand dollars.

Peace at the Election.—The Democratic and American committees in Louisville have made an arrangement for the preservation of the peace on the day of the election. It is designed to have a volunteer police force of twenty men from each party in every ward, under the control and direction of a chief officer.

Naturalization.—The New York Herald says that large numbers have been naturalized in the different Courts of that City, during the past few days. It estimates the number already naturalized at 15,000.

ONE MORE RALLY! TO THE POLLS!

On next Tuesday the great question which has been agitating the United States for many months past—the question as to who shall be President for the next four years—will be decided. The facts of the case—the state of the country—the great leading issues of the campaign, and the principles on which the different candidates propose to act in the government of the Republic, have been fully canvassed before the people, on the stump as well as in the public journals of the day. Those who are to vote, therefore, on next Tuesday, have no excuse for not doing so with their eyes wide open. The time for argument, then, has gone by—THE TIME FOR ACTION IS HERE! Here we issue another number of our paper, the voters of the Union will have cast their suffrages for one or the other of the candidates for the highest office in the world, and their decision will have been made. We are almost done with argument on the subject, having faithfully, and to the best of our judgment, endeavored to keep our readers advised of the progress of events and the issues at stake. This number of our paper will be the last through which we can appeal to the people to GO TO THE POLLS—the last through which we can appeal to the people to RALLY ONCE MORE against the Buchanan candidate, and the Buchanan policy and bloody code of the Cincinnati Platform. Proper exertions on the part of every opponent of Buchanan—a little common-sense judgment, and a conciliatory and compromising spirit amongst our friends, of all shades of the Opposition to the Pierce dynasty, would result in carrying the Keystone State against Buchanan, and his consequent defeat to the Union; whilst a contrary course—a stubborn, mulish policy—will eventuate in his success, and in the consequent depression of the spirits of his opponents, and the partial paralyzing of all our efforts to establish the principles for which we are contending, and which we have so much at heart, for several years to come.

Look at the facts brought to light at the last Election. Wholesale Fraud, dastardly Treachery, unscrupulous Lying, and thousands on thousands of Dollars, were barely sufficient to carry Pennsylvania for the party and the men who support the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention and the Platform made by it, which is inimical to the best interests of the country, and the principles of which, if permitted to prevail and become part of the policy of the country, will do more to weaken the bonds which unite us together as one people than all the causes of irritation and estrangement that have gone before it in the history of the Republic. Yes, with all the Fraud, Treachery, Knavery, Lying and "Corruption Funds," of which the Campaign of the October Election has been so prolific on the part of the Locofocos, a skeleton majority of less than 3,000 in the State has been the result. Where is all that boasted strength—their Fifty Thousand majority for James Buchanan in Pennsylvania, which was so vauntingly promised when he received the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention—where has it gone to? Desperation alone, and the means used by desperation, are all that have saved them from an annihilating defeat. Unscrupulous mendacity, and the appliances brought into play by the mendacious, contributed to the meagre majority which they obtained on the 14th ult. "Is that all we have," said a Locofoco on our hearing the other day to another Locofoco, "is that all? Why when our township was counted off we thought we had the Fifty Thousand sure!" and he started for home with a lugubrious aspect, as much as to say, "Another such a Victory and we are undone!" The whole history of our State politics, as we remarked last week, will bear us out when we say that the State CAN and ought to be carried against the Buchananers on the 4th of November ensuing. All that is wanted is a criminal and a notorious action—through work, and strict Vigilance at the Polls and the labor is accomplished, and the Victory is won for the opponents of James Buchanan and his Platform.

Full Fifty Thousand legal voters of the State were not at the election on Tuesday, the 14th of October—the large increase of the poll being from illegal voters in Philadelphia, Berks, &c. On these Fifty Thousand voters will devolve the responsibility of the result of the Presidential Election. That more than seven-tenths of this large number of voters are with us admits of not the least particle of doubt. It is our duty, then, to see that our share of this vote is polled, as well as that every man who voted our State Ticket on the 14th October, is again brought to the polls on the 4th of November. ACTION—ACTION—ACTION! Is now all that is wanted, and we shall sweep the State as it was swept in '40 and '48. But a few days remain for WORK! Let those few days be devoted to earnest, determined, unflinching labor in the cause of your country and against the Buchananers. You owe these few days to the cause of your country—your principles—your patriotism, and your integrity as men! Give them heartily—and TO THE POLLS ON THE FOURTH OF NOVEMBER!

The Indians in Oregon are quiet at present, but fears are entertained of an outbreak when the crops were matured.

Among the many tricks played by the party in power, to accomplish their ends, is the publication, just on the eve of the election, of official despatches from Gov. Geary, of Kansas, endeavoring to explain away the arrest of seven families, comprising about 210 persons, who were on their way to Kansas. He dismissed them finally from custody, on the condition that they would break up their travel together, and disperse in different directions. This, of course, they did, surrounded as they were by military, who, "clothed with a little brief authority," were no doubt insulting their families. What would not helpless men do, when they found themselves in the hands of a lawless soldiery? They dispersed to save their families from insult and starvation.—There was a body of citizens, which, according to the documents forwarded even by Gov. Geary, declared their mission to Kansas as peaceful, having no organization save one of police for their own regulation and defence on the way; and, coming in that spirit to the Territory, they claimed the right, to which they were entitled as American citizens, to bear arms, and be exempt from unlawful search or seizure. And yet these seven families, travelling together for mutual security, were arrested by officers of the General Government, and treated in the roughest manner whilst in custody, and finally allowed to be set at liberty, under the pledge that they would separate and take different directions in that country!—There they were—in a strange land—in the midst of a lawless soldiery—at the mercy of men who would not hesitate to shoot them down, if they ventured to raise a voice against the accursed principles which have brought about all this evil! And where are those families now? Gov. Geary, in his despatch, says—"This country is overrun with hundreds who are unable to obtain employment, who live upon charity, and who are exposed to all the evils of privation, destitution and want." Had they been suffered to settle down in one community, peacefully and quietly, like the great mass of pioneers of a new country, they would have cheered and comforted, and supplied each other's wants, and enjoyed social communion together. Now, by the abhorred policy of Pierce, Buchanan & Co., they are scattered to the four winds of heaven, and, as Gov. Geary says—"exposed to all the evils of privation, destitution and want."

And is there not a redeeming principle in our citizens? Can they stand coldly by, and permit such things to "pass by their unheeded, like the summer breeze"? Citizens of Adams county—picture such a scene before your vision—place yourselves in such a situation—imagine yourselves as peacefully emigrating to a western clime, and surrounded by a Governmental force, insulted, and all your fond hopes of peace and a home frustrated, and you set adrift in a wild inhospitable country, without the companionship of those with whom you had "cast in your lot." This has been the case with those seven families; and the principles of that policy to which Mr. BUCHANAN has pledged himself, are carried out to the letter. Can any men, with the common feelings of humanity, justify such acts—can they lay their hands upon their hearts, and say "We will vote for James Buchanan"? If they can, we envy them not their feelings.

These are serious matters, and it would be well if men would reflect before they deposit a vote to sustain such outrages.

Union.

The Fillmore and Donelson Central Executive Committee of York county have come out in an address to the party, taking ground in favor of the Union Electoral Ticket, and denouncing the reckless and unwise policy pursued by the few designing politicians at Philadelphia, with John P. SanJerison at the head, to divide the opposition to Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania. They say, and truly too, that the division of the vote can have no other effect than to cast a large majority for the man who has declared himself as the Cincinnati Platform, so exceedingly obnoxious to Old Line Whigs, Americans, and all who value the good name of our glorious Republic—and recommend to the true friends of Millard Fillmore to vote the Union Ticket. They close their address in the following earnest language:

"Give no heed to the traducers of the fair character of your admired Clay. Have you forgotten Mr. Buchanan's opposition to Mr. Clay? Have you forgotten that this same Mr. Buchanan was the instigator of the false charge against Mr. Clay of Bribery and Corruption? Have you forgotten the insult of the skeleton figure in type of your own illustrious Clay as the murderer of Cillay, as it appeared in the papers of your own County? Have you forgotten that this same man, Mr. Buchanan, advocates the doctrine reducing our standard of labor to that of the average pauper labor of the countries of Europe, which is scarcely ten cents per day, and that he said, when Mr. Polk was nominated, that he could go home and make Pennsylvania Dutchmen believe that Mr. Polk was a 'better Tariff man' than your own candidate, Mr. Clay? Can you, we ask, honest Americans and Whigs!—can you remain idle when it is in your power justly to rebuke your old opponent, Mr. Buchanan? Let your efforts and cease until Victory shall perch upon your banners."

GO TO WORK THEN. See that every vote is gotten out. Remember the sham democracy had on every vote at the last election while ours was not fully polled. Remember, too, that it will only take one single additional vote in each township in

KANSAS.

Among the many tricks played by the party in power, to accomplish their ends, is the publication, just on the eve of the election, of official despatches from Gov. Geary, of Kansas, endeavoring to explain away the arrest of seven families, comprising about 210 persons, who were on their way to Kansas. He dismissed them finally from custody, on the condition that they would break up their travel together, and disperse in different directions. This, of course, they did, surrounded as they were by military, who, "clothed with a little brief authority," were no doubt insulting their families. What would not helpless men do, when they found themselves in the hands of a lawless soldiery? They dispersed to save their families from insult and starvation.—There was a body of citizens, which, according to the documents forwarded even by Gov. Geary, declared their mission to Kansas as peaceful, having no organization save one of police for their own regulation and defence on the way; and, coming in that spirit to the Territory, they claimed the right, to which they were entitled as American citizens, to bear arms, and be exempt from unlawful search or seizure. And yet these seven families, travelling together for mutual security, were arrested by officers of the General Government, and treated in the roughest manner whilst in custody, and finally allowed to be set at liberty, under the pledge that they would separate and take different directions in that country!—There they were—in a strange land—in the midst of a lawless soldiery—at the mercy of men who would not hesitate to shoot them down, if they ventured to raise a voice against the accursed principles which have brought about all this evil! And where are those families now? Gov. Geary, in his despatch, says—"This country is overrun with hundreds who are unable to obtain employment, who live upon charity, and who are exposed to all the evils of privation, destitution and want." Had they been suffered to settle down in one community, peacefully and quietly, like the great mass of pioneers of a new country, they would have cheered and comforted, and supplied each other's wants, and enjoyed social communion together. Now, by the abhorred policy of Pierce, Buchanan & Co., they are scattered to the four winds of heaven, and, as Gov. Geary says—"exposed to all the evils of privation, destitution and want."

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